THE POLITICAL BROIL.

Calculation of the Likely Results in the County.

The Anticipated Stampede of Democrats to McCool.

No Large Majority Expected for Either Side.

There is apparently little excitement over the forthcoming election, but in political circles there is no lack of concern in the results. Not a politician in the city is indifferent to what is going on. The control in the future of the fortunes of the city government is the prize aimed at by both parties, and vigorous efforts are being put forth to that end. The county ticket is discussed, weighed and bet upon freely in all quarters. The chances of the two candidates for Sheriff have the largest share of interest for the politicians. McCool comes into the race later than Conner (the Tammany candidate), but he goes to the front with a rush, and the anticipations are that a regular stampede of democrats will be made in his favor and his election placed beyond a doubt. The canvass is fast becoming a question of

PERSONAL POPULARITY and organizations are more or less ignored. Walsh and Patterson for County Clerk retain considerable of a party status, but on the judiciary ticket there will be a great deal of cutting and scratching. Lawrence, for Supreme Court, looms up largely. Fancher appears to be the next favorite, and Van Brunt and Donohue sollow in their order. There is some concern in democratic circles about Donohue, though the personal qualities of the man are thought to be as popular and winning as those of any of the other candidates. Croker and Woltman, on the Coroner's ticket, will run well, and are working hard.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS have endorsed Fancher and Lawrence for the Supreme Court. The main part of the interest and discussion of the judiciary ticket centres in the candidates for Supreme Court. There is no question of the popularity of Lawrence.

GETTING LAWRENCE OUT OF THE WAY. prominent politician remarked, yesterday, "Lawrence must be elected, if only to get htm out of the way. He stands in the path of several poltticians who covet the Mayoralty. Should Lawence be defeated he might run for Mayor next year, and that would not suit John Kelly nor James O'Brien. The lawvers are anxious to get him out of the way, too, for he absorbs a great deal of practice, so that interest and selfishwork with other considerations in favor of his election. Now Donohue just as good a man as Lawrence. In admiralty law he has no superior. He 4s liked and respected by those who know him, but there is a certain class of citizens who object to him just because of his name and nothing else."

LITTLE PREFERENCE IN THE JUDICIARY TICKET. Between the candidates for the Superior Court, Moneil and Spier on the Tammany side and Spaulding and Dayton on the Apollo, there is but little preference. The democrats object to Van Brunt, because if elected a vacancy would be created in the Court of Common Pleas, and if the appointive system of judges be adopted a republican would be selected to fill the place for a life tenure. There is equal indifference about the candidates for the Marine Court, Roswell D. Hatch and Henry Howland, the Apollo selections, and David McAdam and Henry Alker, the Tammany. Democrats prefer the same objection to Hatch as to Van Brunt. His election would create a vacancy in the Marine Court, which would be filled by the appointment by Governor Dix.

THE DEMOCRATIC UNION, under the inspiration of Robert B. Roosevelt, have resolved to establish boxes in all the election districts and supply a ticket for county officers, which will embrace the names of democrats selected from both tickets in the field, John McCool and William Walsh leading off. Democrats who are opposed to Tammany and averse to the al-

are opposed to Tammany and averse to the alliance ticket will thus have an opportunity of voting for democrats only, without being considered as supporters of either Tammany or Apollo.

FALLING OFF IN THE REGISTRATION.

There has been a falling off this year in the registration of something like 25,000 votes, principally in republican districts. In the Eleventh Assembly district it is calculated the republican registration has declined twenty-seven per cent from last year. There is a similar decrease in the Seventh Assembly district. The estimated falling of

year. There is a similar decrease in the seventh Assembly district. The estimated falling off throughout the city is sixteen and a half per cent, and grouping the eight Assembly districts which elected republicans last year, the loss in the registration is twenty-two per cent, while in the thirteen districts which elected democrats to the Assembly the falling off is lourteen per cent.

A CALCULATION OF LIKELY RESULTS.

The vote likely to be cast this fall will be about 115,000. Last year the vote was, in round numbers, 135,000, divided as follows:—Havemeyer (republican), 53,000; O'Brien (Apollo), 35,000; Lawrence (Tammany), 47,000. We find, therefore, that the relative strength of the parties, as now divided—namely, Tammany on one side and republican and apollo Mali on the other—would have been, on last year's basis, as follows:—

Republican (Havemeyer).

Majority for the union ticket 41,000

As an experienced politician yesterday observed,
"Tais canvass is not run by the organizations so
much as by the candidates. In other times the
candidate had little to do compared to what he has
now. His organization managed for him. McCool
and Conner, for instance, are doing most or their
carn work. McCool jumps into the fight without

any previous notice, and in a few days he starts the whole town talking about him. That is the kind of a man to win. I should not be a bit surprised to see the democrats rally in a mass for Mocool, and pitch all considerations of party to the winds. Everybody knows him and likes him, and that is half of the battle."

The rest of the county ticket is not affected by the feeling which is shown in regard to the candidate for Sheriff. Leaving these out of the question, whichever side wins will carry its ticket complete. If Tammany gains the day Walsh, for County Clerk, and all the judges and coroners will be elected. If Apollo be victorious Patterson, for County Clerk, and all the judges and coroners on that side of the house will secure the places they sigh for. Should the democrats all rally for McCool and elect him, of which there seems a likelihood, the Apollo ticket in its entirety might still be defeated. A result of this kind is anticipated by many.

by many.

INTERVIEW WITH EX-COLLECTOR MURPHY.

The HERALD representative met Mr. Thomas Murphy, ex-Collector of the Port, and found him by no means embarrassed over "the boastings of Tammany itali," as he termed them. He declared that Tammany had lost on the registration this year 16,000 votes. "This and the want of organization in that once powerful party," said he, "goes far to settle the question beforehand, because the republicans have a clear vote of 35,000, When the strength of Apollo Hall is joined to this it will swamp Tammany twice over. Of this I have no doubt whatever."

When the strength of Apollo Hall is joined to this it will swamp Tammany twice over. Or this I have no doubt whatever."

"Is it true that the republican party have nominated Jonn McCool for Sheriff as a mere blind, and intend to throw him over in the pools?"

"There is not a word of truth in it. John McCool will get the solid vote of the party, and as a man they believe him worthy of it. He is self-made, honorable, and in every respect a superior man, liberal to a isult and a large employer of workingmen. I know him a long time. I don't know a more chivairous man in politics. There is nothing small or mean about him. He stands by what he says and republicans are perfectly satisfied that he will discharge the duties of shertiff in a way they have not been discharged in years. There will be no corruption under John McCool, for the man doesn't understand the meaning of the word. Home, friends and family associations have charms for me which could not be compensated by the honors so kindly offered me. But in regard to that matter I wish to state that John Keily and John Murphy took means to thwart my election if I had chosen to go into the fight, which no man can well admire. They circulated among anti-Catholic societies that I was a Catholic and ought as such to be rejected. I am a ilberal and believe that politics ought to be disassociated from religion."

which no man can well admire. They circulated among ant.-Cathoic societies that I was a Catholic and ought as such to be rejected. I am a liberal and believe that politics ought to be disassociated from religion."

"You feel sure of the success of your ticket?"

"I am in communication with the leading men engaged in this struggle and they and I are firmly convinced that Tammany has not the ghost of a chance. This will be a fair fight and the people will put in the men they like best."

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The contest in the Fourth Senatorial district continues lively between Fox and Jones. Jones, the alliance candidate, is supported by "Hank" Smith, the Police Department, the Board of Excise and the Custom House, besides whatever influence Dowling and Coman exercise. Fox, the Tammany candidate, has the Tammany organization at his back, and is working vigorously for success, which he expects to gain. The canvass stirs up some little feeling, but it will all be over after election.

In the Fifth Senatorial district the Tammany candidate is Mr. Vincent C. King, who is endorsed by Apolio. He is an old resident of the district, a respected merchant, of means and education, and is well known for his benevolence and uprightness. The republicans candidate is Mr. James W. Booth, who is also well known and regarded. He is a member of the republicans are that wilchever candidate wins will have very few votes to spare. Mr. Charles P. Shaw, a young lawyer, is the candidate of the liberal republicans.

In the Sixth Senatorial district the fight is between Mr. Jacob A. Gross, the Tammany candidate of the senatorial district the fight is between Mr. Jacob A. Gross, the Tammany and the chances are in favor of the democratic candidate.

In the Sixth Senatorial district the district is large and active, and the chances are in favor of the democratic band the chances are in favor of the democratic band the chance are in favor of the democratic band the chance and secured the position. It is a republicans. The Republican Convent

Third district has James Hayes as candidate on the Tammany side and Owen Kavanagh on that of Apollo. The two men are well known in their districts, the advantage of a lamiliar acquaintance with the residents being on the side of Hayes. As Jones and Fox, for the Senate, are strongly antagonized in this district the canvass for Assembly partakes of the interest, and there is a great deal of discussion going on, and each side believes itself sure of victory.

In the Fourth district James Ryan is the Tam-

many candidate. He is supposed to run in Shand-ley's interest. Charies Reilly is the Apollo selec-tion, and between the two the fight is close and

In the Fifth district a former member of the As-

In the Fifth district a former member of the Assembly, George Loutrel, has the Tammany nomination. He is a selection of John Kelly. Arthur J. Delaney, a lawyer, represents Apollo, and Anatin Leake the republican side. The republican candidate will most likely be elected.

The Sixth district has three candidates running, Matthew Patten, a deputy sheriif, who secured the Tammany nomination through Tim Campbell; Edward A. Blake, Apollo, and Daniel F. Crowley, Custom House republican. Engineered by Campbell, who is some pumpkins in his district. Patten, according to present indications, will ceat his rivals in the race.

Edward A. Blake, Apollo, and Daniel F. Crowley, Custom House republican. Engineered by Campbell, who is some pumpkins in his district, Patten, according to present indications, will ocat his rivals in the race.

The Tammany nomination for the Seventh has been given to Colonel Alfred Warstaff. He was formerly in the Legislature from Long Island. His opponent is George W. Clark, who has received the republican nomination. There is comparatively little exectment in this district, neither of the candidates arousing much entansiasm.

The Eighth district is contested by Martin Nachtmann (Tammany), formerly Excise Commissioner under the old régime. His opponent is George Scherman, republican candidate, with the Apollo Hall endorsement. The lower portion of the Seventeenth ward is included in this district. It is scongly democratic, but there is little reliance to the seventeenth ward is included in this district. It is scongly democratic, but there is little reliance to the seventeenth ward is included in the strict in the show of success. Andrew J. Mathewson received the combined nominations of Tammany and Apollo, and George B. Deane, Jr., was put in the field by the republicans. By a union of the liberals, lew as they are, and both wings of the democracy, it may be possible to elect Mathewson, but the district is strongly republican.

In the Tenth district Louis C. Wachner is the Tammany candidate. He is a lawyer, who is popular among the Germans. Louis Erger is the Apollo Hall candidate, and between the two there will be much lager beer spit, and the contest cannot be otherwise than very close.

The Eleventh district has two candidates—Oliver P. Buei, Tammany, and Knox McAfee, Apollo. It is a republican district, but the Tammany candidate in the way of the democracy. It may be much lager beer spit, and the contest cannot be otherwise than very close.

The Eleventh district Joseph Blumenthal represents Tammany, and knox McAfee, Apollo. It is a republican district, but the Tammany candidate in the second process of t

runs on the Apollo ticket McCabe will be likely to run in between the other two.

In the Nineteenth district James T. King is the Tammany candidate. He is the choice of Mathew T. Brennan, whose influence was used in his favor. Tom O'Callaghan was the choice-of John Kelly, out he failed to get the nomination. However, he has the nomination of Apollo, and he intends to make a stubborn fight, with the odds in his favor. Alexander Martin is the republican nomination.

The Twentieth district has three candidates running—John D. Coughlin, Tammany; James F. Smith, Apollo Hall, and David Babcock, republican. The fight is between Coughlin and Smith, and unless they run very evenly the republican will hardly come in.

The Twenty-first district has four candidates in the field—Harry Genet, an independent free lance, without a party or an endorsement; William Haw, Jr., republican; John W. Smith, Apollo, and Charles Crary, Tammany. It would be no surprise whatever should Genet win the race, for he has a strong pull on a certain class of voters in the district.

DECLINES THE NOMINATION.

The following letter explains itself:—

The following letter explains itself:-

The following letter explains itself:—

No. 50 Brooms Street.

Now Your, Oct. 30, 1873.

Hon. Rorert B. Roossvert, Chairman Democratic Union General Committee —

Draw Sir.—Having received the nomination for County Olerk from your organization I take this opportunity to return the Convention my most sincere thanks for their very kind consideration, and allow me to adu that there is no man in this community more willing to perform the services and receive the emoluments appertaining to the said position than myself, yet as a democrat, and in view of the present state of a finites politically, I beg leave to decline the nomination so generously tendered, and I would ask that the name of William Waish be substituted, believing that it will secure success to the whoe ticket and effect a genuine democratic union in this county.

A CONTRADICTION FROM ALDERMAN VAN SCHAICK.

ticket and effect a genuine democratic union in this county.

LUKE C. GRIMES.

A CONTRADICTION FROM ALDERMAN VAN SCHAICK. Alderman Van Schaick called at the Herald office yesterday and stated that the card published in this paper of yesterday, purporting to have been signed by him, was wholly unauthorized.

ECLACTIC SELECTION OF CANDIDATES BY THE REFORM COUNCIL.

The Reform Council Convention for nominating candidates for the city and county offices to be voted for at the approaching election, after a careful scrutiny of the nominees of the several political organizations, have made the following selections. While these selected candidates possess different degrees of fitness, they are in the judgment of the Convention worthy of the suffrage of their constituency. The tardiness of the political parties in making their nominations and the severity of the present financial crisis have compelled the Convention to modify its original intention and confine its action to recommending the following nominees from whom voters can select candidates for the offices named:—

Supreme Court—Abraham R. Lawrence, Charles Donnbue Enoch L. Fancher and C. H. Van Brunt.

omces named:

Supreme Court—Abraham R. Lawrence, Charles
Donohue, Enoch L. Fancher and C. H. Van Brunt.
Superior Court—Claudius Moneil and Gilbert N.
Speir.

Speir.

Marine Court—Henry E. Howland, Henry Alker and David McAdam.

Sheriff—John McCool and William C. Conner. Alderman—Edward Gilon.

Fifth. Senatorial District—James W. Booth and

Sixth Senatorial District—J. A. Gross and George

Sixth Senatorial District—J. A. Gross and George Henken, Jr.
Eighth Senatorial District—Walter I. Pinckney and H. H. Moore.
Third Assembly District—Thomas Mulligan.
Fitth Assembly District—Austin Leake.
Seventh Assembly District—Aired Wagstaff, Jr.. and George W. Clarke.
Eighth Assembly District—Jacob Messer.
Ninth Assembly District—A. J. Mathewson and George B. Deane.
Tenth Assembly District—L. C. Waehner.
Eleventh Assembly District—Knox McAfee and O. P. Bueil.

Tweith Assembly District—J. A. Lyons. Thirteenth Assembly District—J. H. Horton and Charles S. Spencer.
Fourteenth Assembly District—J. R. Taylor.
Fifteenth Assembly District—Joseph Flumenthal.
Sixteenth Assembly District—Joseph P. Varnum.
Seventeenth Assembly District—Charles Whitte-

Eighteenth Assembly District—William G. Choate Eighteenth Assembly District—Alexander Martin
and T. O. Callahan.
Twentieth Assembly District—John D. Coughlin.
Twenty-first Assembly District—Charles Crary.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT, President.
JAMES EMOTT, First Vice President.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
Second Vice President.
GRANVILLE P. HAWES.

GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Secretaries.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN BATIFICATION.

At a liberal republican ratification meeting held last evening in Chatham square the following speech was made by General Cochrane:-

speech was made by General Cochrane:—

It is not often, fellow citizens, that the adherents of any of the great political parties gather in numbers as large as those I see before me to hear discussed the issues of a political canvass. I look upon this large meeting as an omen of the success which awaits such zealous and general efforts; a success, however, in no event attainable to the proportions of a great party triumph, but necessarily circumscribed by our limited field of action. A strong party, weakly administered, is tottering to its fall. It is assailed by a cry from the toilers for work and trom the poor for bread, Another party of traditional antagonism to this one is hastening with renewed vigor to anticipated success. The counteracting efforts of these rival parties will doubtiess contract to a small figure their difference in votes. That difference it may be within our power to surmount; and here, then, in this city, even should the State fail, will the liberal republicans print their State tickets and run them, and build their ticket boxes and man them, and peddle their votes and poll them. We will spare nothing of legitimate effort, means or expense, and the rest we will leave to Providence.

The next speaker was Mr. Michael Ryerson, and The next speaker was Mr. Michael Ryerson, and

he was followed by several others, who nreed the doctrines of the liberal republican party with TAMMANY AND THE REPEATERS

Resolutions by the General Committee Offering Rewards for the Arrest of Perpetrators of Frauds. The General Committee of Tammany Hall met

yesterday and the subject of frauds at the polls vas very earnestly discussed. The following resolutions were finally adopted :-

Intions were finally adopted:—

Resolved. That the Democratic General Committee of Tammany Hall will pay a reward of \$100 for the arrest and conviction of any person who may be proven guity of violating any of the provisions of the election law at the election to be held on Tuesday next and also a reward of \$20 for the arrest and conviction of any inspector of election or poil clerk who may in any way be proven guilty of violating any of the provisions of the election law in connection with the election to be held on Iuesday, November 4, 1873. The above amounts will in each instance be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney of the city and county of New York.

ELECTION LAWS AND THEIR ENFORCEMENT.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held resterday afternoon, a resolution was passed ordering the Superintendent of Police to issue and publish a general order to the police force, enjoining upon all members of the department to be thorough and diligent in keeping order on election day at and in the vicinity of the several poiling places; to be watchful in the detection of frauds in the casting or canvassing of votes and prompt in the arresting and arraigning before the criminal magistrates of persons who shall violate the Election law or commit any breach of the peace, or unlawingly interfere with the rights of voters, or obstruct or embarrass election officers in the performance of their duties, and charging all members of the police force on duty at the polling places during the canvass to protect and defend in the performance of their duties the persons called "watchers at the polls," who shall have been appointed under section 47 of chapter 675 of the Laws of 1872—the Election law—whose special powers, rights and duties are contained in the following extract from such section, to wit:—

Each candidate for any office to be filled at the election may by his certificate in writing, signed by him, designate one person for each election district in which he is a candidate, to be present at the canvass of the ballots containing the name of the person designated for that office. The inspectors of election and the police of other officers attenoing at such election district in which he is a candidate, to be present at the canvass of the ballots containing the name of the person designated for that officers attenoing at such election district in price of the containing the ballots for the officers attenoing at such election district in present to the said inspectors, and the said inspectors shall permit him to be present at the canvass of all the ballots in the said certificate, and so near to them that he period in the said certificate, and so near to them that he can see that such canvass and the statement required of the voters found in each box are correctly made. And no Inspector of Election or Board of Inspectors, or police, or other officers, shall allow such person to be moissed or removed during the canvass of such ballots or the statement required and signed, unless he shall be personally guilty of fraudulent or disorderly conduct. watchful in the detection of frauds in the casting

THE NATHAN MURDER

District Attorney Phelps had a protracted interview with Irving, who is now confined at Police Headquarters, and pretends to know all about the murder of Benjamin Nathan. Irving has at last murder of Benjamin Nathan. Irving has at last consented to reveal all the facts of the case in his possession, The District Attorney has given him promises of saiety, and the public will soon be made conversant with the details of the mysterious story. Irving has held most tenicously to his original assertions, and says now that his testimony is sufficient to hang two men at present in the city. The confession is to be made to-day in the presence of Commissioner Gardner, Superintendent Matsell and District Attorney Phelps.

READING BY MR. BELLEW IN BEHALF OF THE POUNDLING ASYLUM.

On Wednesday next, November 5, the well-known elocutionist, Mr. J. M. Bellew, will give a reading on behalf of the Founding Asylum, at Steinway Hall. The programme has been specially selected for the occasion, and will include such grand and moving pieces as "The Execution of Montrose," "The Battle of Fontenoy" and the third act of "Hamlet." The band of the Seventh regiment has kindly promised to play during the evening, thus sidding extra attraction to an already varied enteristment.

STATE POLITICS.

The Political Situation in the Senatorial Districts.

A DEMOCRATIC GAIN CERTAIN.

The Causes of Republican Disaffections and Their Promoters.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1878. In previous letters I have endeavored to give the readers of the HERALD a fair insight into the rings of the Republicans, above board and under cover, in those districts which have for the past four years been represented in the Senate by the so-called Tweed Senators who swear by the Republican flag. I have already shown you how it came to pass that George Bowen, in the Twenty-ninth district, did not go before the Convention for a renomination. and how Daniel H. Cole, of Albion, secured the prize, thus becoming certain of election; how Jim Wood failed to have his record endorsed by the Thirtleth district; how Winslow, in the Eighteenth. was renominated and afterwards given the very platform to stand upon, by the Convention which nominated him, which he rejected by his votes last winter, and how, finally, the lord and master spirit of the Republican Senate of 1871-3, Woodin, was made to learn for the first time in his life that, in a district made up of two republican counties, it sometimes happens that one and one do not make

two. I now propose to give you a general view of the situation in the other Senatorial dis-tricts which I have visited, in many of which the republicans are quarrelling with one another as flercely as ever democrats quarrel in Gotham over the spoils prospective. The Thirtysented in the Senate during the last four years by Loran Lewis, who has also, time and again, been classed by some of the republican papers as a Tweed Senator. Whether or not the charges made against him are based on the same

"GROUND FOR SUSPICION,"

as the accusers of the immortal five have it, which were brought against the other four, one thing is apparent to anybody travelling in Eric county and that is that he does not come in for one-hall the abuse the other suspected individuals have re-ceived already during the campaign. While it is but fair to say that the republicans in his district who put faith in the charges of corruption made against him are not by any means proportionately as numerous as are the "disaffected" republicans in the districts of the other four, yet found, while in the district, that there is a strong feeling against him in his own party. The democrats have put John Gauson in the field against him, and the general belief is that Lewis will be overwhelmingly defeated. Erie county, which is of itself the Thirtyfirst Senatorial district, it is true, gave Lewis in 1871 a majority over William G. Fargo of 1,845; but it must be borne in mind that that winter and the winter that followed were years of miracles, when good democrats were swept away by the popular tide of reform along with the scoundrels who had disgraced the party by their crimes against the people. In 1870 the county gave Hoffman a majority of 1,434, gave Scribner a republican majority of 837 in the following year, and followed that up last winter by sending to the Assembly a full republican delegation of five members and placing the majority for the republican Presidential candidate at 5.363. In such a district the odds, as things go nowadays, are three to one against a democratic candidate for Senator; but Gauson is not an ordinary candidate, and it is believed that his personal popularity alone will draw from 2,500 to 3,000 votes away from the republican candidate. He is a man of irreproachable character and whose record as a politician is without a stain.

THE LORD AND JONAH AGAIN. In the adjoining district the fight between Jarvis Lord, on the democratic side, and Jonah Decker on the republican side, is being waged with a furor that bids fair to end in libel suits and claims for damages generally all round. Lord at first refused to run, but was compelled by the democrats only a day or so ago to finally come out and say he would stand as a candidate, if it were only to vindicate his character. Decker is being fought tooth and nail by the republican editor of a paper in Brockport, who accuses Jonah of being a regular "bolter," accustomed to kick against the party whenever his wishes were not attended to as he desired they should be. And yet Decker retorts that all the opposition to him from the classic regions of Brockport Springs form nothing more nor less than the fact that a woman is postmaster (?) of the place, appointed there by Decker's influ ence as against the ambitious designs of the

poor editor, who wanted the place for himself. Poor Lord, too, has, as is usual, come in for a good share of abuse already about his canal contracts. Indeed, suits have already been instituted against him to recover an alleged over-pocketing on his part of \$112,000, and his enemies are making the most of the circumstance. Yet, taking everything into consideration, it is believed that Lord will win the day by a handsome majority.

In the Twenty-seventh district, in the last Senate represented by Colonel Harrower, George B. Bradley, the democratic candidate, stands a good chance of beating his opponent, Eaton N. Frisble. Hradley ran against Harrower in 1871 and was defeated by only 108 votes thereover has numeric come out you engreased by the combination. The Twenty-third district is in great trouble, and at one time the breach between the republicans threatened a dire disaster to the interests of the party. The counties of Chenango, Delaware and Senoharie make up the district, and it so happened that when the delegations from each, two weeks ago, went fine convention each county had a different candidate.

Neither would give way to the other. Caucuses were in vain, the bescechings of the peacemakers were unbeeded, and after bailoting to their hearts' discontent, with always the same result—each county a tie—the Convention broke up in much confusion. The democrats, like good patriots, as they always are on such delightful occasions, patted the delegates on the back and went from county to county to infuse new courage into each delegation, advising each, in view of the fact that the other contending countles were "decidedly in the wrong, you know," to stand by its own man to the bittler end. This little donge of the democrats had the work of the contending countles were "decidedly in the field and, to make the run all the liveler, the term of the propose of the party of the democrats at once put William Younans, Jr., in the field, and, to make the run all the liveler, the term of the propose of the propose of the

administer such a rebuke as shall be forever feit, and hereafter make their voice respected. It is no breach of party to refuse to vote for so-called regular nominees put in nomination by ring influence. It is the duty of ail pure-minded, respectable members of the party to break the influence of the regency that have abused their power." This indirect denunciation by a republican of the republican "regulars" I assure you has had a wonderful effect in Oswego and Madison counties, and although the district is so overwhelmingly republican that I cannot conceive how it can be made to go democratic except by a miracle, yet there are many republicans in both counties who assert their belief that the same kind of a whirlwind which swept Tammany out of existence in 1871 will sweep this district on the 4th of November in a way that will astonish republicans who look more to party, right or wrong, than to honesty in affairs of government.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

that will astonish republicans who look more to party, right or wrong, than to honesty in affairs of government.

A DIPFERENCE OF OFINION.

In the Tenth district, Mr. Madden, I found, will by no means have anything like the majority he had in 1871. Then he beat Mr. Beebe by over 2,000; but if some of the republicans in his district know of what they affirm his career as a Senator during the past two years has been anything but gratifying to a large number of the men who voted for him. Mr. Madden, in the Senate and out of it, at Albany, was always loud in his protestations as to his independence and honesty, and as for the lobby, he gave every one to understand that not one of them ever dared to approach him. But there are republicans who are cruel enough to state that Air. Madden's protestations were all very well; but—what the "but" indicates I do not pretend to know, but I was encountered with it so often by republicans, in talking of Mr. Madden's anti-lobby virtue, that, even now, I am at a loss to know just what it amounts to. One gentleman—quite a prominent republican in the S'ate—whom I met during my perigrinations, in speaking of the Senator, in reply to a remark of mine that many people asserted that he was above suspicion, said, "I met a railroad president the other day, who got talking with me about Albany. Madden's name was mentioned, and he shook his head in a knowing way and remarked, "There are three classes of men at Albany in the Legislature. One class coolly make bargains as to the price for which they will do certain things, and they do them; the second class get out of you all they can and do nothing in return, and the third, and worst class of all, is one which will ruin you and your business if you don't do what they ask; and his class don't deal with the lobby—they deal directly with the parties of the first part. And to this latter class more than one apparently honest man at Albany belongs."

In the district some of the republicans talk rather plainly about Mr. Madden having taken Gould'

return, but the split among the republicans, which secured him the victory two years ago, has been heated over, and the democrats will, therefore, have to stand on their own bottom. Besides, it is urged, even by those republicans who say he would make as good a farmers' candidate as any farmer, that he proved himself in the last Senate the sharpest democratic thorn in the republicans' side of the whole minority, and so should be plucked out at any cost.

that he proved timself in the last Senate the sharpest democratic thorn in the republicans' side of the whole minority, and go should be plucked out at any cost.

A BARGAIN AND ITS PROBABLE RESULTS.

It was generally supposed when Stephen S. Marshall was nominated by the democrats for Senator in the Ninth district that he would sweep the district, but the renomination of Mr. Robertson; added to certain little plannings of late on the part of certain democrats in Westchester county, has put an entirely new phase on the situation. It is a well known fact that Robertson never allows himself to be a candidate for any odice unless he is sure of an election. Were there the slightest probability of Marshall's beating him he would have persisted in declining a renomination, and he refused the renomination just so long as the odds appeared in avor of Marshall. But what has apparently led him into the belief that he is again sure of election to the Senate is this:—Cauldwell (democrat), who was Senator in 1869-70, wanted the nomination for Senator this year. He started out working for it as early as six months ago, but when he began to count noses at the Convention at White Plains he found he was nowhere, and so prudently withdrew. But go to the Legislature this winter he must, say his friends, and the backers of that Fordham Railroad scheme said ditto. So he has been nominated for Assembly in the First district of Westchester county, and will of course be elected. And, to be brief, it is just here where the chances of Robertson's election are made more certain by Cauldwell's running for the Assembly. The latter wants Marshall decleated, and has been and is now working for Robertson in an underhand way. Bussing, the democratic candidate for Sheriff, is also a friend of Robertson, and is to covertly work for him; and the man whom the republicans have put up against him has only been put up to be knocked down. This may be news to him, poor fellow; but the can depend upon its being renable. The republicans who are au lait as

and Kings counties stands at present as follows

BEFURLICAN (SUFC).

District.

9-William H. Robertson.
13-Jesse C. Dayton.
14-Henry C. Connolly.
15-Webster Wagner.
16-Frankin W. Tobey.
17-Wells F. Dickmson.
18-Norris Winslow.
19-Samuel S. Lowery.
21-Oharles Kellogg.
22-Daniel P. Wood.
24-John H. Selkreg.
25-Weston Woodworth.
20-Baniel H. Cole.
30-A. J. Wellman.
32-Albert G. Dow.

* Chances in favor of democrats.

Now. taking it for granted, as do the promine.

32—Abert G. Dow.

* Chances in favor of democrats.

Now, taking it for granted, as do the prominent republicans and democrats outside of Kings and New York countles, that in Kings county the First and Second Senatorial districts are in doubt and that the Third district is sure for the democrats, with the odds in favor of the republicans in the First and Second districts, and taking it also for granted that the general speculation about New York county, which gives the republicans one Senator, is well grounded, the democrats, on the day after election, will be unable to figure up more than thirteen votes in the next Senate. To concede this it is necessary to concede the election of Ray in the Eleventh district, Youmans in the Twenty-third and Cuyler in the Twenty-flith. But calculations of this kind as to certain apparently strong republican districts may be knocked in the head between now and election day if certain influences which are now at work in the rural districts, and which I will more fully explain in another letter, are brought to bear against the republicans, with all the force the democrats affect to believe they will.

I have thus lar confined myself in this and my previous correspondence to the prospects in the Senatorial districts alone; but as far as my observations have gone I may ascert with safety that the situation in the Senatorial districts generally cannot be taken as a sure indication as to how the State, will go as a whole. People who now believe that the general quietude prevailing in political circles is proof positive that there is no likelihood of any great change in the State may possibly wake up next Wednesday not a little surprised at the general results. But this particular prospect of the campaign I leave for a future letter.

QUEENS COUNTY POLITICS.

A County Judge for a Fourth Term The District Attorney After the Democratic Candidate for Surrogate. There is probably no portion of Uncle Sam's do-

ninjons where political excitement runs so high this fall as it does in that handsome county over the river which delights in the honor of being the nearest place to Hell Gate, and expects to profit largely in the future from that happy circumstance. The principal county offices contested for are the places of County Judge and Surrogate. The republican candidate for County Judge is Mr. Henry W. Eastman. It is admitted by all that Mr. Eastman would be sure of election only for the wisdom of the democrats in this particular case. They have nominated for County Judge John J. Armstrong, the present incumbent, who has occupied the county bench for the past three terms and is now certain of a fourth.

Another fortunate political fact is the nomina tion of the present incumbent for County Clerk, John H. Sutphin, by the democrats and his endorse ment by the republicans. Of course his run is rement by the republicans. Of course his run is reduced to a walk over. The ludicrous side shows in the race for the position of Probate Judge of the county. The republican nominee for Surrogate, which is certainly the most important and responsible office on the ticket is Mr. Alexander Wagner. He is well known in the county. His election is now well assured, as the democracy has discovered the awful mistake they made in the nomination of his opponent, Mr. Lyddy. Leading members of his own party have investigated Mr. Lyddy and have been considerably disgusted by the discovery of the following extraordinary documents and facts, which one of his warmest-advocates characterizes as

"A CHAPTER OF GUILT."
They found a record in Castle Garden, "A CHAPTER OF GUILT."

democrats

fing appeal
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"A CHAPTER OF GUILT."

"A CHAPTER

York Custom House in 1869, and took a copy of his oath that he was a citizen of the United States; they found that in Novembar of the same year he was admitted to the Bar, though he failed, is is alleged, to pass the usual examination, through the influence of Judge McCunn; they found that he then made oath again that he was a citizen; they found that in the following month of April, 1870, he was removed from his place in the Custom House by Colector Murphy on a proven charge that he was no citizen and that he next went and procured

A PALSE CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION on the 23d of May, 1870, on an oath that he came to this country as a minor. No person stood spensor for Mr. Lyddy, as is usual in such cases; but the back of the affidavit contains the words, in pencil mark, "Judge McCunn's friend." All this, of course created tremendous excitement among the Queens county democracy, and the discovery that he has resided in the country only a few months has added fuel to the fame. Mr. Lyddy was compelled to retire from the contest, and the unfortunate blunder of his party in nominating him would, indoustedly, have killed the whole democratic ticket only for the happy selection of Judge Armstrong for County Judge. The complaint against Mr. Lyddy for obtaining and using fraudulent naturalization papers in violation of the act of Congress passed July 14, 1870, will be placed in the hands of the United States District Attorney to-day.

The Assembly candidates for the two districts of

placed in the hands of the United States District Attorney to-day.

The Assembly candidates for the two districts of Queens county who are most likely to win are Mr. L. Bradford Prince, of the First, and Mr. James M. Oakley, of the Second district, the former the republican and the latter the democratic candidate. Their opponents are conceded to be very respectable gentlemen, who have simply the misfortune to be pitted against more popular men.

THE STOKES CASE.

The Assassin's Victory.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-What did Mr. Tremain mean by saying that he had achieved a great victory by wresting from the jury a verdict of manslaughter in favor of his client. instead of one of murder in the first degree? If Stokes was only guilty of manslaughter, as this wise jury decreed, the verdict was simply an act of justice, not a "victory." Or did Mr. Tremain mean that his client was guilty of a cowardly murder and the "victory" consisted in saving his neck from a well earned rope? thus defeating the ends of justice and disorganizing society for the sake of a professional triumph. Mr. Tremain may consider that ae has won a "victory." as in his unguarded glee he incautiously termed it, yet he will find that a few more such victories will undo him with the respectable people of New York. Another pertinent question at this critical juncture, when assassination seems again to have become a recognized profession, is, whether it would not be wise to modify whatever State enactment which may exist, permitting jurors during a criminal trial to frequent brothels and dance houses? In ordinary law we believe it is ordered that "the jury shall not separate."

There has been an outrage on justice and there remains much to be explained. wise jury decreed, the verdict was simply an act

Justice Blindfolded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD:-Justice can no longer be said to be blindfolded in New York. The verdict in the case of Stokes is a mockery and a farce. Jack Reynolds said, "Hanging for murder is played out in New York;" but his assertion would have been much truer if he had added, "for the rich." If Stokes was not guilty of murder in the first degree then the hanging of Foster was nothing but downright murder. Stokes had not the slightest excuse, while Foster had a great many. He was drunk at the time of the killing of Putnam; but Stokes was in his right senses. Altogether the whole proceedings of the trial appear to me to be suspicious. The jury must have been influenced by some outside innuence or there must have been some tlaw in the presentment of the case by the pro-ecution. This verdict should cause our citizens to blash. It shall be recorded in the history of our city as an everlasting disgrace and humiliation. Our citizens, it is true, are looking on patiently at this way of administering law; but the time will yet come when they will take the administration (if driven so far; of it into their own hands and adopt the rule of the pioneers of the West for murders—viz., "Lynch law."

AN ADMIRER OF THE HERALD. ter was nothing but downright murder. Stokes had

A Mockery of Justice.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Your article in this morning's issue of the HERALD headed, "Hanging Played Out for the Rich" will be read with the greatest satisfaction by thousands. If we cannot have justice in New York, it is at least some comfort that the HERALD is not silent under this shameful verdict. Is it not a fearful state of society when a man can escape the just punishment of his crime simply because he is rich and has influential friends? What an encouragement is thus given to evil-doers, provided, of course, they beiong to the well-to-do class of society, while the poor man who commits a crime may make up his mind in advance that he will get his deserts! Who among us believes that Stokes shot Fisk in self-defence? On the contrary, it will stand on record among men, if not on the books of law, as one of the most cold-blooded marders that ever took place in New York. And we are compelled to accept the verdict because we feared he would escape punishment in any form.

Let us hope the voice of the press will arouse the people to a sense of the wrong under which we are sunering, and thus help to bring about the day when a murderer cannot escape the punishment due to his crime, be he rich or poor. Let us have justice to all. ment of his crime simply because he is rich and has

THE KELSEY CASE.

Investigation by the Suffolk County Grand Jury-The Negro Titus Letting His Tongue Loose Again.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Oct. 31, 1873. The Grand Jury of Suffolk county are engaged here at present on an inquiry into the facts connected with the Kelsey outrage and murder, and will, doubless, conclude their investigation to-morrow. Thirty witnesses, in all, were subpensed, and most of them have already been examined. Arthur T. Hurd was the only one of the implicated parties who was called before this inquisitorial parties who was called before this inquisitorial body, the remainder of the thirty consisting of officials and witnesses on the Corener's inquest proceedings. Fred. Titus, the negro in the employ of the Sammis family who testified at the inquest in relation to a disguise and oaken club seen in possession of Royal Sammis, was examined last night. He left for Huntington by this morning's train, and just after his departure it was ascertained that he had told a woman who keeps an eating house here that he was not going to tell all he knew, because he was afraid that if he did he would be killed when he went home. Measures were at once taken to have him overhauled and brought back to be again examined and compelled to give further evidence, if he really does know anything further, which I am strongly inclined to doubt. Gossip and perversion of facts are so strongly prevalent in and about this case, all based upon hearsay, that I am inclined to doubt whether the negro did actually make the remarks about being killed which I have stated above. He has already had experience of taking away from home on this matter, as it was in consequence of what he had told other parties that he was finally cornered on the subject of the club and disguise clothing, and I fancy ne is too smart to be caught chattering that way again. The Grand Jury, however, seem to think there is something in the story. Mrs. Oakleys before the grand inquest this afternoon, and will be followed by Coroner Baylis. body, the remainder of the thirty consisting of

THE GOODRICH TRAGEDY.

The Police Still Busy. The police are still busily engaged in unravelling the mystery surrounding the shocking murder of Charles Goodrich, and from the amount of evidence, good, bad and indifferent, which is being accumulated, there is a fair prospect of a very lengthy trial. There have been a number of per-

accumulated, there is a fair prospect of a very lengthy trial. There have been a number of persons arrested, but the police have kept their movements secret. It is strongly suspected that the long-looked-for Roscoe is confined in a prison not fair from Brooklyn, and it is stated on good authority that the Warden of the prison communicated the fact to District Attorney Britton a few days ago. When the Warden was questioned he declined to give any information, saying that he had sent all that was necessary to the District Attorney of Kings county.

While this latest phase of the Goodrich case may, like many others which preceded it, he fleeting and rail, there is no doubt that the Warden of the prison, District Attorney Britton, and the police authorities are determined to subject it to a thorough investigation. As Lucette Meyers is the only person known to the police, who can identify Roscoe, if there really is such a person, it will be necessary to have her removed from the jail and taken to the prison whore this mysterious personage is supposed to be confined. Even should this turn out to be the man so much wanted, it is very doubtful if Lucette will be willing to identify him, for she is at present greatly incensed against the Police Department, and determined to annoy them in every way in her power. She said lately, "If the police had let me alone for a few weeks longer I would have given up both Roscoe and Beach to them; but now, that they have treated me so shamefully, I am determined that they will have to find them themselves, and (with a bitter laugh) I have no doubt it will take them some time to do it."

Primary School No. 34, situated at No. 293 Pearl street (Second ward), which has been closed for repairs since July last, will be exempt on Monday